

ON THE STATUS OF *CRYPTOCERUS* LATREILLE
AND *CEPHALOTES* LATREILLE (HYMEN-
OPTERA: FORMICIDÆ)

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Latreille, in *Hist. Nat. Crust. and Ins.*, volume 3, 1802, included in the family "Formicaires" two genera, *Formica* Linnaeus and the new genus *Cephalotes*. *Cephalotes* was monobasic with *Formica atrata* Linnaeus the only included species (pp. 357-358). In volume 5, 1803, he again placed in "Formicaires" only the two genera but to the group which he had called *Cephalotes* in 1802 he gave the name *Cryptocerus* (p. 311). Distinguishing characters were given but no species were mentioned by name.

Fabricius, 1804, *Systema Piezatorum*, page 418, used the name *Cryptocerus* for *atratus* Linnaeus and 4 new species, including *umbraculatus*; and he cited *Cephalotes* Latreille in synonymy under *Cryptocerus atratus*.

In 1810, Latreille (*Consid. Gen. Crust. Arachn. Ins.*, p. 437) designated *atratus* Fabricius (= *atratus* Linnaeus) as the type of *Cryptocerus*. Since *atratus* was available for type designation of *Cryptocerus*, this action by Latreille has fixed the matter beyond dispute. *Cryptocerus* Latreille is thus an isogenotypic synonym of *Cephalotes* Latreille. The interpretation of *Cryptocerus* by subsequent authors who considered *umbraculatus* Fabricius as its type is erroneous, and a new generic name is needed for *Cryptocerus* of Emery (1915) and authors, not Latreille.

On page 253 of his 1805 work Latreille says "Toutes les espèces de cryptocerès, dont la fourmi *atrata* de Lin. et de Fab. est une, sont exotiques. Ces insectes ont un caractère très remarquable, et qu'on ne trouve à aucun de cet ordre; c'est le premier article de leurs antennes qui est inséré et logé de chaque côté, dans une rainure

latérale de la tête.” In the original description of *Cephalotes* he writes “Premier article des antennes inséré et logé, de chaque côté, dans une rainure latérale de la tête,” and in the original description of *Cryptocerus*—“Premier article des antennes s’insérant dans une rainure de la tête.” It seems obvious that Latreille considered *Cryptocerus* (hidden or concealed horn [antenna]) much more descriptive of the genus *Cephalotes* (having a head) and decided to use it instead.

Since the facts in this case are as just stated, the tribe receives the new name, *Cephalotini*, based on the type genus *Cephalotes*, which must be used for *Cryptocerus* of authors. The genera and subgenera involved, with synonymy and types, are as follows:

Genus *Cephalotes* Latreille

Cephalotes Latreille, 1802, Hist. Nat. Crust. and Ins. 3: 357.

Type: *Formica atrata* Linnaeus. Monobasic.

Syn.: *Cryptocerus* Latreille, 1803, Hist. Nat. Crust. and Ins. 5: 311.

Type *Formica atrata* Linnaeus. Designated by Latreille, 1810.

Syn.: *Cryptocerus* Fabricius, 1804, Systema Piezatorum, p. 418 (in part).

Emery, 1915, Bul. Soc. Ent. de France, p. 192 divided *Cryptocerus* into three subgenera: *Paracryptocerus*, n. subgen., type *Cryptocerus spinosus* Mayr; *Cryptocerus*, type *C. umbraculatus* Fabricius, and *Cyathcephalus*, n. subgen., type *Cryptocerus pallens* Klug. Except for *Cryptocerus* he listed additional species in each subgenus. In 1922, in Wytsman's Genera Insectorum, fascicule 174c, pp. 306, 308, he gave a detailed description of each of the above subgenera, cited the same types and listed all the known species.

Since *Cryptocerus* is not available, *Paracryptocerus* will succeed it. The correct arrangement is as follows:

Genus *Paracryptocerus* Emery,
subgenus *Paracryptocerus* Emery

Paracryptocerus Emery, 1915, Bul. Soc. Ent. de France,
p. 192.

Type: *Cryptocerus spinosus* Mayr. By original
designation.

Genus *Paracryptocerus* Emery,
subgenus **Harnedia**, new subgenus

Harnedia is proposed for *Cryptocerus* of Emery, 1915,
and subsequent authors, not of Latreille. Its type is
umbraculatus Fabricius (1804). In 1922, Emery char-
acterized the group and listed all the known species.
The name *Harnedia* is in honor of Mr. R. W. Harned
from whom I have received much encouragement in my
studies of ants.

The following descriptions of the soldier and worker
of this new subgenus are substantially the same as given
by Emery in 1922.

Soldier.—Head usually longer than wide, occasionally
similar to that of *Paracryptocerus* Emery except that the
head is longer and less convex above. Tubercles near
the posterior border of the head usually connected by a
transverse ridge which unites with the lateral borders of
the head forming a surface within these borders known
as a cephalic disk; anterior border of cephalic disk with
a median gap which exposes the mandibles and clypeus.

Thorax very noticeably more robust than that of the
worker and without foliaceous border as in that caste.
Epinotum with more or less distinct spines; exceptionally
(*umbraculatus* Fabricius), the posterior spines of the
epinotum are the longest.

Worker.—Thoracic border of variable form, some-
times spined or toothed as in *Paracryptocerus* Emery but
the posterior pair of the 2 or 3 pairs of teeth on the epi-
notum never the longest. Border of thorax sometimes

divided into 3 parts to correspond to its segments, more or less widely margined, translucent or foliaceous, and without teeth.

Genus *Paracryptocerus* Emery,
subgenus *Cyathomyrmex* Creighton

Cyathocephalus Emery, 1915, Bul. Soc. Ent. de France, p. 192. Preoccupied by Kessler, 1868.

Type: *Cryptocerus pallens* Klug. By original designation.

Cyathomyrmex Creighton, 1933, Psyche 40: 98. New name.

STRUMIGENYS VENATRIX WESSON AND WESSON SYNONYMOUS WITH *S. TALPA* WEBER.—In the course of his studies of dacetine ants, Mr. William L. Brown, Jr. secured a loan of the type of *S. talpa* Weber (1934, Psyche, 41: 63–65, fig. 1) from the collections of the Illinois Natural History Survey. This specimen he very kindly placed at my disposal, since I had not seen it during earlier studies on *Strumigenys* in Ohio (Wesson and Wesson, 1939, Psyche, 46: 91–112, Pl. 3). The type of *talpa* proves to be indistinguishable from paratypes of *S. venatrix* which I had described from southern Ohio, and the latter name should be dropped.

According to Brown's recent revision of the dacetine genera, *S. talpa* should be transferred from the genus *Strumigenys* Fred. Smith to the genus *Smithistruma* Brown (1948, Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc. 74: 101–129, 2 figs.).

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